THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

We acknowledge with pleasure a very excellent communication from the highly intelligent manager of Brookland Woods, upon the subject of the culture of the *Ruta Baga*. We shall give it next week, and take this occasion to say in advance, that his paper will be read with profound interest by all who have capacity and feeling to appreciate the value to the community of what he has written.

THE DAHLIA.

We would again remind the admirers of this splendid ornament of the garden, that this is the period for planting them. There is certainly nothing of the flower kind which for brilliancy of color and magnificence of effect can compare with it. And it is a little flattering to the pride of American florists that they have brought them to a much higher degree of perfection during the short period they have been cultivated here than they have been in Europe. The facility with which they may be cultivated should render them a favorite, nothing more being necessary than to place them in a rich moist loam, well manured, when they will grow with the greatest luxuriance, nothing else being necessary than to keep them clean, and watered in dry seasons.

WORK FOR MAY.

We remarked in our last month's work, that, in consequence of the protracted cold weather, much of the labor usually performed on the farm and in the garden in the month of March, had been thrown upon April, and that, therefore, its toils and cares were multiplied; what we then said with regard to that month is doubly applicable to the present one. In times that are gone, the month of March was always looked forward to, to bring with it winds at once piercing and cold. But though they whistled past one's ears with a shrewdness that penetrated the very epidermis itself, there were intervening days of delighful weather. The past season of winter, and the spring thus far, has defied all human calculation, and if either were capable of personification, it might exclaim with the hump-back tyrant, "I am myself alone." For of a certainty, no former year within the memory of man, has given birth to a winter or spring so cheerless, so inauspicious to vegetation, and withal so forbidding in prospect. March was a month of snow and ice, and though April in this part of our extensive country and varied climate, has been somewhat more moderate, yet there were but few days in it that the husbandman could, as they say in law, without let or molestation, penetrate his soil; all the earlier portion of it being taken up in snows, cold rains, and weather generally too inhospitable for the operations of agriculture.

Thus circumstanced, farmers and planters find that *May*, which in the language of poetry has been termed the month of flowers, is one rather of thorns to all such as look upon labor as a matter of trouble, for verily much of the business of *March* and *April* has been, by the force of circumstances, cast upon this hitherto favorite of *Flora*, and those among us who are ambitious of not being belated, will have to bestir ouselves to get one-half of what we ought to have done executed in time. Now let us turn to particulars.

ON THE FARM.

Corn. As soon as possible you should get your corn into the ground, if you have not already planted. But let us admonish you, that if you wish to make a good crop, you must manure well; for it is utterly useless to attempt to make a crop of which you can be proud, without you put into the soil nutriment whereon the plant may feed.

Irish Potatoes. This crop which gives so much solid comfort to both man and beast—which imparts so much the aspect of plenty to the humble domicil of the poor, and the splendid homestead of the rich, and which above all others of the root tribe, contributes towards the sustenance of humanity, should now be attended to. And if good crops are expected, manure must be *liberally applied.*

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets should be forthwith sown. The ground should be well manured, ploughed deep, and thoroughly pulverised. With these pains being taken, we will promise a crop of each that will more than remunerate for all the trouble of cultivation.

Pumpkins. Plant your pumpkins. If you design to raise them in your corn-field, plant them at a distance of 12 feet apart, taking care to give an extra dose of manure to the hill in which you place them. In ploughing your corn let a little boy, if the vines have commenced running, go in advance of your plough, and turn them on the opposite side. If you plant a patch of them by themselves, they may be placed in hills 8 or 10 feet apart; the hills of course to be generously supplied with manure.

Millet. This excellent grain and grass, (for it partakes of both qualities,) may be sown this month, though its sowing may without injury be left over until the month of June; if it be intended for *hay alone*, a very profitable crop might be made from sowing it in July; and, indeed, if the fall be a long one, the seed may be ripened after that period.

We would repeat, if you have not sufficient grass lands laid down to furnish you with hay during the next winter, sow *millet*; it makes an excellent and well relished hay—and if you would desire to carry your providence still farther, and lay the foundation of a supply of hay for your stock, ensuing years, sow clover with oats, millet and buckwheat.

Sweet Potatoes. This delicious vegetable should now be planted. They require sandy soil, warm situation and rich land. The easiest method of raising them is in hills two feet apart, to be manured with a compost consisting of vegetable mould from the woods, cow-dung, and ashes. The only art or mystery about their growth, is this, they must be kept clear until the plant so shades the hill as to protect itself from those impudent obtruders called weeds.

Water-melons, Canteloupes and *Musk-melons*, should all be planted in hills thoroughly pulverized and manured.

Peas and Beans, must now be planted.

Buckwheat. This essential accompaniment of the winter breakfast, should be sown about the middle of this month.

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Cæsarean Kale or cow Cabbage.—If you desire your cows to have a plentiful supply of succulent food during fall, sow seed enough to enable you to plant an acre or two of this most excellent vegetable. There is hardly any thing of the vegetable family that can be put upon an acre, which will afford so much provender, or increase the supplies of milk so plenteously.

Let your clover fields receive the benefit of having a bushel of plaster of Paris sown on them to the acre, and be sure that you do not for some weeks yet, if you can possibly avoid it, let your cattle run upon your grass lands: upon those intended for hay they should not be suffered to tread their hoofs at any time.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Squashes, water melons, canteloupes, muskmelons, cucumbers, peas, beans, *tomatoes*, peppers, sweet potatoes, early corn, cabbages, radishes, borecole, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, onions, spinach, carrots, parsnips, early turnips, egg plants, endive, okra nasturtiums, pot-herbs, and all other garden vegetables may now be sown with advantage.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Almost all pot flowers should now be repotted; the application to the roots of flowers, which have been a year in the same soil, of fresh earth must be made; and, to us it appears evident that there is no time so proper as the spring, when from the genial heat of the sun and temperature of the weather, the sap mounts and nature is wont to sport with its powers of life.

As early in this month as possible you should sow all your hardy annuals.

If you have not already planted your *Dahlias, Amaryllis*, and *Tuberoses*, you must not delay another day in doing so. No one who has a taste for the beauties of Flora, should omit to plant some of each, and unless they desire to be read out of the books of *fashion* altogether, they should not omit to put down a dozen or two of the bulbs of the beautiful Dahlia—even a dozen of bulbs, selected with taste and judgment, would afford a most excellent bloom, and be sufficiently various in hue to impart interest and pleasure to the beholder—and what lady or gentleman would be without a collection of this exquisitely beautiful flower? Surely no one who can look with pride and gratitude upon the thrice lovely works of nature, and trace in his mind's eye the immense magnitude of that Great first cause, to whose infinite bounty and wisdom man is and ever will be indebted for all present and future enjoyment.

[Communicated for the Farmer & Gardener.]

A PRODUCTIVE FIELD—VALUE OF A ROTATION OF CROPS, AND THE EFFICACY OF LIME.

Mr. Roberts—According to your request, I inform you that in the fall of 1832, I hauled 90 loads of manure on a field containing 15 acres, which had been previously laid in with clover; the following spring I ploughed and planted corn and raised 80 bushels to the acre: in the spring of 1834, I seeded it with glade oats, and raised 100 bushels to the acre, and in the fall I manured it again, and seeded the same land with wheat, and raised 35 bushels to the acre; and at present have in it a crop of rye, and the prospect bids very fair. H.

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[The above facts were communicated to us by an enterprising and intelligent farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who assured us that the field was a sandy loam, and by no means what, with him, is called good land. The facts as disclosed are highly important, and show with great force, first, the value of clover as an improver of the soil, and secondly, the virtue of a rotation of crops. These premises we will endeavor to illustrate and make plain. The *loads* here spoken of were drawn in a large four ox-wagon, and would make about 12 double horse carts of manure to the acre, which was by no means a heavy dosing; but on the contrary, much less than the customary quantity used by those farmers who are frugal in husbanding their manuring resources. The reader will bear in mind that but 12 double cart loads of alimentary matter have been put upon this field for the last *four* years, and notwithstanding this absence of annual improving, the field has made prolific yields of produce. Why has this abundant production resulted? Because, in the first instance, a good foundation was laid in providing a clover-ley, and secondly, because a wholesome dressing of manure was given to the first crop in the rotation. The oat-stubble and weeds being ploughed in supplied the wheat with a vegetable body of manure, and thus one crop was made to impart sustenance to the other, and keep up that healthful action in the soil which is so essential to all subsequent vegetation. Should not this example stimulate farmers generally to make proper exertions to provide themselves with a *clover-ley* to plough in, and while they are thus providing the certain means of resuscitation for their fields, if they be labouring under a state of exhaustion, let them procure a top-dressing of lime, marl or calcareous earth; we do not mean to prescribe the maximum quantity of most intelligent farmers, 100 bushels to the acre, much less to enforce the propriety of applying the more exhorbitant quantity of 500 bushels to the acre, as spoken of by many gentlemen of science in Europe and America, and as practiced upon heretofore by English agriculturists. The precise *action* or *modus operandi* of *lime* is even now a question among the enlightened writers upon the subject, and it is still a mooted point, whether it be of *itself* manure, or the agent of converting vegetable or alimentary material into manure. The more enlightened opinion, however, appears to be that the *specific virtue* exerted by it, is, that of *stimulation*—that is, that it acts on any vegetable matter with which it may come in contact, in the same manner as pepper, mustard, salt, &c. thrown into the human stomach—as an assistant of the digestive organs. To us then, it appears evident, that if lime in its several forms be merely *stimulative*, a much less quantity than is usually applied, will answer. If it be *stimulative* only, its efficacy consists in the conversion of vegetable matter into a proper consistence to be taken up as food by the plants, and if that be its *office*, only such quantity is needed as may be required to effect the particular service required, and all over and above that point, which may be applied, is but a waste of means for the time being. M. *Puvis*, who is certainly one of the most intelligent writers upon the virtues of lime, contends that 25 bushels to the acre *at a time*, is amply sufficient for all practical purposes. If this hypothesis be well founded, there can be no question that every bushel above that quantity which may be applied is a useless expenditure of means, without producing the least present profit to the agriculturist or immediate benefit to his soil. It may be remarked that when once put on the soil, it will remain there to perform its office in after years; but then if so much less will answer all present purposes, we would ask, why apply the larger quantity? There can certainly be no use in throwing a costly material on the soil, if it is to remain in a state of *inertia* for a series of years,—only acting each season to a certain extent,—that is, gradually exerting its powers of decomposition as vegetable matter may be annually given to it to exercise its chemical operations upon. We have deemed it our duty to throw out these ideas, because we honestly entertain the opinion, that *lime* is but a *stimulant*, and that as such, it can only act to a prescribed limit, and when it converts whatever vegetable matter which may be thrown upon the soil into a state of nutrition, its *office* for the season is at an end—that its efficacy *then* ceases until other alimentary substances are given to it.

Lime we all know is to most farmers a costly material, and to many, in the quantities hereto-

fore used per acre, the obtainment of it has remained an impracticable thing. If then one-fourth the usual quantity will answer, its benefits must, most certainly, be extended to a much greater number of persons, and a much greater extent of territory receive the good effects of its meliorating properties. In urging these remarks, we do not wish to be understood as in the least encouraging the opinion that lime is not as powerful an agent as its warmest friends have represented it; for, on the contrary, we hold it as of a truth, that no system of husbandry which does not look to the use of calcareous earths can be perfect—that no exhausted lands can be restored to a condition beyond its original fertility, without the application of lime in one form or another. We all know that the turning in of clover and other vegetable-leys, and the free use of manures, will bring up the poorest lands to a state of tilth both healthful and profitable; but the opinion has been advanced by one of the most enlightened agricultural writers, that soil cannot be carried beyond its original fertility without the use of calcareous manures, and we coincide in that opinion. The belief that we would wish to inculcate is, that a much less quantity of lime than that generally supposed will answer, and we do this with the hope that it may encourage farmers who have not heretofore used it, to introduce it into their respective systems of husbandry.

NEW METHOD OF SETTING TIMOTHY—PROPERTIES OF MILLET.

We have been politely furnished with the following communication, from Col. *Thomas Hillen*, of whom it is but faint praise to say, he is one of the best farmers in the country. His successful experiment in setting a field of timothy, on a millet-stubble, is worthy of all consideration, as the expense thereof is much more than paid for by the crop of millet hay and seed. We are highly gratfied in finding an agriculturist of Col. Hillen's well established reputation, departing from the old beaten track of other days, and striking out upon an enlightened and judicious experiment, one which while it attracts our attention by its novelty, wins upon our confidence by its common sense.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

SIR—Pursuant to promise I herewith transmit to you my late experience in setting my timothy meadows.

As the stirring and keeping the ground clean of weeds and grass *all summer* until August or September, (the sowing time,) created much labor, merely in anticipation of future profit—I therefore, used to set my timothy either with *turnips*, or sow it in *corn-ground*. In the former case, either one crop, or both seldom failed to suffer in the *partnership* account; and moreover it is difficult to form a *good bottom* for the scythe in *corn-ground*. Under these considerations, I last year conceived a different plan, and one which I think more *immediately advantageous*. Having several pieces of low-land which I wished to sow in timothy, I broke up the ground late in the fall, and in the spring (*when dry enough*) harrowed it, and several times run my drags (or cultivators) through it, until about the first of June, in order to kill the grass, weeds, &c. I then sowed it in *millet*, I think about 3 pecks or 1 bush. to the acre; harrowed, bushed it in, and rolled it. The result was a good crop of millet which amply paid me for the preparation of the ground. When I took the millet off, *I think* about the last of August, I sowed it down in timothy on the millet stubble,* which now appears *very promising*, and I have no doubt, if a good season, will yield a good crop. One advantage in the millet, is, that it possesses a quality peculiar to itself, and differing from every other grass, or plant with which I am acquainted:—To wit, when the *seed* is quite *ripe enough* for sowing, or any other purpose to which it is ever applied, the stalks and blades are sufficiently green and nutritive for the best provender for either cattle or horses, and they are very fond of it. Where the millet was very rank, I reaped off the heads as I would timothy seed before I mowed it, in order that I might not have too much BULK to thrash, to get out the seed; still, there was so much *short millet* left, after *reaping off the tall heads*, as to justify the treading the whole bulk (*which is soon done*) on a barn floor. This has also the good tendency of softening the *larger stalks* of the millet for the cattle. In all cases, like all other provender, it should always be well dried when put in bulk. Those who are disposed to try the millet, must not be discouraged by its *mean and irregular* appearance for the first two or three weeks; after which, *if the ground is rich*, it will show itself, and in about 60 or 70 days after sowing, will arrive at perfection.

I have now, sir, agreeably to promise, given you a history of my millet experience, *root and branch*. If you have a vacant corner in either your farm or your garden lot, you may sow it for your own use.

With sentiments of much
respect, sir, I remain your
humble servant,
THOMAS HILLEN.

April 26th, 1836.

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*Timothy does not require to be sown in a *loose*, or *fresh stirred soil*. We all know that wherever a load of hay is upset on the *public road*, the first succeeding rain exhibits a timothy meadow on the spot.

SUFFERING & MORTALITY AMONG STOCK.

Scarcity of Hay.—We regret to hear that a scarcity of hay is beginning to be severely felt in many of the towns in this county—particularly in the hill towns west of us. Many farmers have scarcely a lock of hay left, and are unable to procure it except at exorbitant prices. Meantime their stock is suffering extremely. A farmer in Heath, we understand lost 5 cows last week from absolute starvation, and a farmer in another town upwards of twenty sheep from the same cause,—the depth of the snow preventing their going into the woods to browse. We have heard of one or two instances where farmers have offered their cows at $5, and sheep for their fleeces, when sheared, and been unable to dispose of them, even at that rate.—*Greensfield, Mass. Mercury.*

Dismal prospects for Farmers.—It is stated in the Newburgh Gazettte, that hundreds of cattle are dying in Orange county from the want of feed, and the unexampled severity of the winter and spring. It is estimated that one-tenth of all the cattle and sheep of Orange county, had perished previous to the deep snow of the 22d ult. which must greatly increase the distress of the farmers. The average depth of snow and ice is now stated to be about 3 feet over the whole country, and there can be no prospect of any grazing until May. In the mean time, the stock of hay and grain has been distributed, until few farmers have retained sufficient to last until the middle of April.

We publish the preceding paragraphs to show the improvidence which has exposed those noble animals to the misery of starvation and death. We are fully aware that the long and protracted winter which has scarcely yet left us, has necessarily subjected many provident farmers to those inconveniences which result from calculations defeated by circumstances over which we can exercise no preventive agency; but although we are willing to allow the full force of this apology, we do think and are compelled by a sense of candor to say that much of this suffering might have been obviated had proper attention been paid last year to the culture of grass and the growing of roots.

Since the above was written we have received the Northampton (Mas) Courier by which we perceive that the same scarcity prevails in that quarter. These things should not be; no farmer should keep a larger stock than he can keep well. Interest, as well as humanity, alike dictate the adoption of this course, and we think the excuse utterly futile which is built upon the affirmation, that the party did not think the winter would be so long. A prudent husbandman should always provide himself with sufficient provender to meet every contingency of a prolonged winter. This may be done by a careful looking ahead, and a timely resort to the sowing of proper grain for hay, and planting of roots in seasons where there are light crops of grass. If the clover or timothy, herd's grass, and orchard grass, or natural meadows, fail or appear likely to fail, immediate resort to the sowing of corn broadcast, or millet should be

had, and roots of all seasonable sorts should be sown. This may give a little trouble, but it is a trouble demanded of us by our duty and must be undergone.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

We have selected the following brief descriptions from the (English) Horticultural Register, chiefly copied or abridged however, from the accounts in other British publications. We believe all those plants are rare,or of recent introduction into England, and we should be gratified to hear of their arrival on our shores.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Iris bicolor.

"This is one of the gayest of this beautiful tribe of plants. It is treated as a half-hardy, and planted during the summer, on a north aspect, where it greatly flourishes. Its origin is unknown."

Schizanthus Hookeri.

"A biennial that deserves a place in any garden; it was brought to this country by Dr. Gillies; and its flowers are of a rose color with a flame of bright yellow."

Argemone grandiflora.

"This is a *hardy perennial.* introduced from Mexico by Mr. Barclay. Its blossoms are of a delicate white, showy, and well worth cultivating."

Dictamnus angustifolious.

"This is a very interesting plant. The flowers resemble *D'Fraxinella* in color, but are more tinted with purple. It is growing in the open border. The seed was sent by Dr. Fischer, and is believed to be a native of Siberia. It succeeds well in a light rich mould. When rubbed, it has a scent like lemon-peel. If a lighted candle be put under the leaves of the plant in dry weather, on a dark night, the small resinous glands with which it is covered will emit flames."

Tulipa repens.

"A rare and beautiful species of a bright yellow color. It was received several years ago by Mr. Anderson from Dr. Fischer, curator of the Botanic Garden, St. Petersburgh."

Crocus Imperatii.

"A very handsome early spring-flowering bulb, of a purple color, and is well worth a place in any collection."

Berberis dulcis.

"This plant was collected at the straits of Magellan; the fruit is there used as gooseberries, both green and ripe, for making pies and tarts, &c., for which it is most excellent. The berries are black, and the size of black currants, and are produced in abundance. The blossoms are of a bright yellow color, and make a very elegant appearance. It will form a very valuable addition to our gardens, as it will, doubtless, be quite hardy."

Rosa Wellingtoni.—Duke of Wellington Rose.

"This beautiful *hybrid* was raised from the seed of *Rosa indica*, fertilized by the polen of *Rosa damasdona.* Its color is a rich dark red, and there is scarcely a more splendid rose grown, for its abundance of flowers all through the summer is scarcely to be equalled."

Cabbage tree of Lapland.

"M. Garnier of Auxonne, has received from the nursery of Lyons, 20 seeds of this cabbage, which is said to be entirely different from the *Chou cavalier*, the ruta baga, or the common cabbage of Lapland. Garnier says it thrives better [in France] and puts forth more shoots, the more bitter the cold is. Its leaves are rather more than a foot long. In the second year it attains the height of 4 to 5 feet; top branching, flowers yellow and streaked. It produces three times as much seed as other oleaginous plants, and in winter affords considerable forage."

[From the Farmers' Register.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Fully convinced as I am that much more labor than necessary is usually expended on the culture of the corn crop, I yet offer the following remarks on that subject with great diffidence.—Early and deep fallowing, particularly on stiff soils, is deemed essential, even where a second ploughing is rendered necessary by applicaiton of manure in the spring. In every process on my farm, it is my object to substitute as far as practicable the use of horse power for manual labor; and in subservience to this rule, after the whole surface has been previously well harrowed in in the spring, and my corn land is laid off in checks; where the land is dry enough to admit of this sort of culture. With a view to the same subject (the saving of manual labor,) a great distance is allowed, and two stalks are left in a station where the strength of the land is sufficient to bear it. This you observe greatly diminishes the hoe work. We use seed without stint, dropping from six to eight grains in a place where one stalk is to be left, and from ten to twelve where we design to have two. The object is to insure an even crop. We use a variety of small ploughs, but indefinitely more depends on the execution of the work than on the kind of plough used. There should always, however, be a due relation between the implements used and the width of the rows, in order that the whole work may be completed in a given number of bouts, without ploughing any part of the row twice.—We deem it all important to start the small ploughs early (soon after the corn is well up,) ploughing deep and close to the plants, and endeavoring to get over the whole field once in 14 days, till harvest. During the busy season we keep about half the number of ploughs at work.

Some of my neighbors have frequently hoed over their entire crops before I begin to weed at all—an operation at that early period I verily believe rather retards than forwards the growth of the young and tender plants; nor am I singular in that opinion. If I can barely get over with the ploughs before harvest, and that rather imperfectly as most farmers would pronounce, I am perfectly satisfied. Immediately after harvest we keep all our ploughs running for five or six days, and at the same time, we weed our most grassy spots with the hoes. We then commence thrashing wheat, and leave about half the ploughs to lay by the corn, which they do by ploughing every other row to diminish the risk of firing. When the field has been gone over in this way they return and finish the rows that have been left. As soon as the crop of wheat has been thrashed, the hoe hands return to the corn field and destroy the young grass; this is done to expedite the seeding of wheat. Under this system we are enabled to deliver the most of our wheat in July, when according to the old plan, we hardly ever commenced thrashing till about the 1st of August. The advantages of an early delivery of wheat must be obvious to every farmer. The quantity is greater, the quality improved, and the price enhanced, as well for these reasons, as because the miller is anxious to get wheat in order to commence grinding at that early season. In fine, I will not say that quite as much corn can be made this way as with hoe work, though I am by no means convinced to the contrary, but I do say, that the increase, if any, would not compensate me for my extra labor at that busy season of the year.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

[From the Cultivator.]

GRAPE CULTURE.

Every bunch of grapes, according to Knight in the *Hort. Trans.* commences its formation as a tendril, and it is always in the power of the cultivator, to cause it to remain a tendril. The blossoms are all additions, the formation of which is all dependent upon agents, viz. upon the leaves, which are required to elaborate the food, and upon a good exposure to light and heat. Hence the importance of pruning in autumn or spring, to thin and shorten the wood; and in summer, to increase the exposure of the fruit to atmospheric influence. This practice is too much neglected, or too sparingly performed, by novices in the grape culture. It is essential to native as well as to foreign varieties. It is too common a practice to train the Isabella and other native kinds on arbors, and to let the wood accumulate as it will without using the knife, or using it sparingly. The consequence is, that the fruit is lessened for want of exposure, its time of ripening retarded, and its quality sensibly impaired. One of the most extensive cultivators of the native grape, Mr. E. H. Bonsall, of Germantown, Pa., says, that it is his practice, even after the vines have attained a full capacity for production—ay, five years from the cutting, to cut them in low—his object is to prepare them for bearing an average of fifty clusters to each, leaving several shoots, *from three to five joints to a vine* for this purpose; and that when fresh pruned, they will not be more than *four feet* high at the greatest age. We saw Mr. Bonsall's vineyard, consisting of some acres in the summer of 1833, and it had a remarkably fine appearance.

In the *summer pruning* of the grape, let these rules be observed—1. Suffer only one shoot, and let that be the strongest, to grow from each joint; and if these are very near each other pinch off every other one. 2. When the fruit has set, which will always be upon the new growth of wood, and generally on lateral branches, shorten the fruit bearing laterals to three or four eyes above the fruit, and the laterals not bearing fruit to one eye from the main vine. The object of the first is to throw the sap into the fruit, instead of permitting it to become exhausted in the formation of new wood; of the second, to preserve the bud at the base of the lateral, which is the fruit bud of the following year; and of both, to prevent the too great accumulation of wood and foliage. The main vines may soon after be shortened. The extreme buds on the main

vines, and generally on the laterals, will generally burst, and throw out a new growth. These may also be occasionally shortened, without prejudice to the vine or fruit. When the fruit has obtained its growth, the process of ripening may be facilitated by thinning the foliage about the fruit, so as to give it a better exposure to the sun and air.

In *winter pruning*, the laterals may be cut into the main vines, taking care not to injure the buds at their base, and the main vines may be shortened to the required length of two to six feet.

Mr. Bonsall's mode of training his vines deserves notice as well for its cheapness as for its utility—of this we speak from experience.—He sets chesnut posts, at the distance of ten feet, firmly in the ground, on the line of his rows. He drives into the face of these, at regular intervals, three (we prefer four) stout nails, nearly up to the head. He then stretches wire, of the size denominated No. 11, along the whole line, making it fast at the end, and giving it a turn round the nail in every post. The posts stand five feet above the ground; the first wire is two and a half feet from the ground, the second intermediate between that and the top of the post, and the third at the top. To these wires the tendrils readily clasp, and much labor is saved in tying, while the wires do not intercept the sun from the fruit and foliage. Tinned wire, though it cost more, is preferable to the common sort, as it is far less liable to corrode. Mr. Bonsall plants his rows seven feet apart, and at the distance of four feet in rows. It should be borne in mind, that the richest grounds do not suit the grape as well as those of moderate fertility—as the former produce a superabundance of wood, and fruit of inferior quality.

GRAFTING.

If raising of fruit be an object of as much importance, as it is generally conceded to be, every expedient to improve the various kinds, produced by our orchards should be sought after with avidity, as it will cost no more to raise good fruit than it does to raise that of inferior quality, and the difference in finding market for the two kinds is well known to every vender of the article.

The great length of time required to produce most kinds of fruit, from seed, and the fact in regard to many kinds, that like will not commonly produce its like, teaches the expediency, if not the possibility of making any material improvements in the fruit of our orchards in this way. We are therefore led to seek this desideratum, in some other way. Superior cultivation will do much towards improving fruit both as to size and (therefore quantity) and flavor. But this method has the disadvantage of being slow in progress, and of producing general instead of particular improvements. Where particular improvements are desired, that is to say, where you are desirous of changing one kind of fruit to a *particular* superior kind, innoculation, or grafting may be resorted to. Each of these methods has its particular advantages, but as the present season of the year is favorable only to the latter, it alone shall receive our present consideration.

The best time for grafting is when the buds of the trees have become so swollen as to be almost ready to expand into leaves, as at that period it can generally be performed with the greatest success. If the scions which you design to use are near by, they need not be cut until wanted, but if they are to be brought from a distance they may be cut any time in February or March, only be careful to keep them as much as possible in a natural state. The operation of grafting is a very simple, and may be performed by almost every one who ever witnessed it; and if due care be used, the failures will be very few. Different opinions exist as to the best kind of wax to be used in grafting, from which we infer that many kinds may be suitable, though we have generally given our preference to wax, for this purpose, composed of two parts of rosin, one part of tallow and one part of bees-wax. If our orchardists would give this subject a little attention we have no doubt, but that their fruit might thereby be improved many per cent with very little trouble and expense.

[From the Georgia Journal.]

Cotton seed Oil.—A gentleman of Upson county, whose two sons have here a spinning Factory of 6 or 8 hundred spindles, is now constructing in the same neighborhood under water power, a set of machinery for cleaning and hulling cotton seed, and expressing the oil, which for lamps has been found at the Petersburg (Va.) Factory to be superior in more than one respect, to most of the sperm oil. It burns with a clear brilliant light without odour, and is less affected by cold weather, than the oils generally used. It is said to have been tested as a Paint oil, and found good—and the *cold pressed* and clarified, pronounced by a Frenchman, equal to the Olive oil for Salad. This manufacture is quite a desideratum to our Planters as well as to the oil-makers; from each bale of cotton come about 30 bushels of seed, and every 3 bushels of seed yield at least 2 gallons of oil. Rating the seed at 12½ cts. a bushel, each bale will produce to the grower, $3 75 cts. more than at present. The oil manufactured will be 20 gallons, worth at least 87½ or $1 per gallon, supposing the Sperm oil competition to cause reduction in its price

G. P. C.

Large Crop down East.—The Massachusetts Society have awarded premiums to John Smith, Willliam Carter, Henry Sprague and Payton Williams; the first for growing 88 bushels of oats on an acre; the second for 58 bushels of barley on an acre; the third for 50 do. do.; the fourth for 515 bushels potatoes on do., and for 35 bushels spring wheat on an acre. The Kennebec Society have awarded two premiums for corn crops, one amounting to 108, and the other to 81 bushels per acre. Until since the establishment of agricultural societies, our brother Yankees would not believe that such crops could be raised any where.

[From the Hudson Republican.]

To the Editor:—

Wilt thou oblige the Agricultural Society of this County, by publishing the annexed extract from a letter addressed to Dr. J. P. Beckman, by Samuel T. Vary, of Kinderhook, giving a statement of the products of his farm.*

It will be understood that the account is for sales actually made, and that he has retained sufficient grain and provisions for the winter's use; and has besides drawn his living from the farm during the year. The farm has 145 acres of land under cultivation. The soil is sand and five gravel, sand and loam, and sand and clay.

Sales and Products of the Farm for 1835.

12 Calves,	$37 89
196 lbs. Butter, at 20 cts.	39 20
1342 do. Cheese, at 8 cts.	123 37
30 Lambs, at $1 87½ cts.	56 25
850 bush. Oats, at 52 cts	442 00
375 do. Potatoes, at 25 cts.	93 75
20 tons of Hay, at $15,	300 00
72 bush. Onions, at 50 cts.	36 00
500 do. Corn, at 82 cts.	421 88
220 do. Wheat, at $1 50,	330 00
4 Cows, Beef	69 00
2 Oxen and 2 Steers,	130 00
7 Shoats,	17 00
1440 lbs. Pork, at 7 cts.	100 80
22 Weathers, at $4	88 00
	$2,285 13
Deduct money paid out,	383 75
Net profit,	$1,901 38

If some of our active farmers would keep a similar account during the year, and also a written account of their agricultural experiments, and present them to be read at the winter meeting of the Agricultural Society, it would add much to the interest of those meetings, and very much extend the sphere of the Society's usefulness. Such communications may be addressed to any officer of the Society, or to

JOHN STANTON GOULD,
Corresponding Secretary, Stockport.
2d Month, (Feb.)

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*Mr. Vary's farm is situate two miles north west from the village of Kinderhook.—[*Edt. Rep. & Adv.*]

Maple Sugar.—There is a great deal of this article manufactured in New-Hampshire. The weather for the last week has been just the thing for our farmers, who are expecting to have a good supply of sugar and molasses—that is to say, we have had freezing nights and thawing days. A considerable quantity of this article is carried to Boston, where it finds a ready market; some of it being as white, and as valuable, as the best of loaf sugar. It is used quite extensively by families who are so fortunate as to own a fine sugar lot. The molasses is of the first quality—a touch or two above the common. We are told by one farmer that he should make about one thousand weight of sugar this season, and a barrel or two of molasses. There are some luxuries in the country that are not known in the city—or if so, they are only to be had for love, or if purchased at all, cannot be done 'without money and price.' Among these are good apples, good cider, and maple sugar. If some of our metropolitan friends could see the streams running into sugar buckets

from the spouts that are let into the maple trees, we as a Yankee, lose our guess, if their mouths water a little, that's all.—*Claremont Eagle.*

IMPORTANCE OF SALT TO CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Salt, as a condiment, is as grateful and as beneficial to domestic animals as it is to man. It serves the same purposes to both. We can readily determine, that it promotes our health and comfort best when taken with our daily food. Then why not equally so to the cattle of our farms? It may be apprehended, that if permitted, the latter will take it in excess. This is not so. If they have constant access to salt, domestic animals will take no more than is required by their natural wants. But if given to them only at long intervals, they will then, if opportunity presents, indulge in it to excess. We have had salt troughs under the sheds in our yards for a dozen years, in which salt has been constantly kept, and to which our cattle have had daily access; and they have not only *not* taken it in excess, but they have been wholly exempt from disease; and although they have been fed three months in a year with ruta baga, and pastured often in fresh rank clover, they have in no case been hoven, nor has their milk or butter been tainted with the flavor of the turnip.

Some years ago, the duty upon salt in Great Britain, was so high as almost to preclude its use for farm stock. Petitions were sent to parliament, for a repeal of these duties, so far as they affected agriculture. The committee to whom the subject was referred, called before them many eminent farmers and others, to testify as to matters involved in the inquiry. The evidence was voluminous and conclusive, not only that the duty amounted almost to a prohibition of its use for cattle, and for the poor, but that where this privation had been felt, disease had multiplied, to man and beast, to an alarming extent. We refer to the London *Repertory of Arts*, vols. 31 and 35 for particulars. In the mean time we give an abstract of the evidence of two of the witnesses, so far as regards the benefits of the *daily* use of salt to animals, well known as men of distinguished eminence, and extensive practical agricultural knowledge.

J. C. Curwin, M. P. states, among other advantages of giving salt to his animals, daily, that it removed the unpleasant flavor from the milk of cows fed with turnips; that it greatly lessened inflammatory diseases—promoted digestion—increased the quantity of milk, and disposed the animal to fatten. That it improved the general health and spirits of horses, rendered the gloss of their coats remarkably fine, and given at the rate of 8 to 12 ounces per day, rendered fit for service some which had become disabled by a disorder called *the grease*. That given to sheep, in the quantity of two ounces per day, it preserves their health, renders them sound, and sensibly improves their condition.

Lord Somerville, considers salt all important to sheep. Without it, even on dry soils, his flock became sickly, and he lost many. Giving it twice a week, they were healthy. Salt preserves hay, and restores it when damaged. In the humid climate of Great Britain, his lordship feeds a ton of salt to every thousand sheep annually. It is particularly serviceable with green food, clover and turnips, and prevents and cures the *hoven*, which is *pent-up wind*, occasioned by excess of fermentation in the stomach. In a wet season he did not lose a sheep, although fed with turnips, and he considered salt as a specific against disease. He generally gives it with hay, about twenty-five pounds being sifted on to every ton.

These facts are of high authority, and of deep interest to the cattle and sheep farmer, and of general application. The low price of salt among us will enable every farmer to profit by them.

How to preserve pigs in good health and in good appetite during their period of fattening.

Mix with their food a few gall nuts, bruised with charcoal. We are unable to account how this operates so beneficially on the economy of the health of these animals, but we are wishful to make it public, as we have experienced the result to be decidedly good.—*British Farmer's Mag.*

It is known to every farmer, that hogs, when fattening in a close pen, are liable to lose their appetite, become sick and die. There are several preventives for this evil—as occasionally mixing a little sulphur with their food, giving them charcoal, rotten wood, or permitting them to root in a small yard appended to the pen. Some of these precautions are necessary.

ENCOURAGING TO CATTLE RAISERS.

Fine Beef.—Two or three trips since the tow-boat Dutchess County, took down from this place a four year old heifer, fattened by Mr. Isaac B. Clapp, of La Grange. We saw the heifer going through the village, and noticed her as a remarkable plump and fine-looking animal. She was sold in New York on the foot, for $150, to Mr. Ryerson, a dealer in cattle. Mr. R. sold her to a butcher for $20 per hundred, and this butcher again sold her to another for $26 per hundred. The heifer weighed when dressed 1147 pounds in the quarters; and was therefore worth at the last named price $297 16 exclusive of the hide and tallow.

Judge Thomas Sweet, of this town, also sent to New York a few days since per tow-boat Clinton a steer which weighed nearly 1600, and brought in market $20 per hundred.

Poughkeepsie Tel.

Method of curing bad Tub Butter.—A quantity of tub butter was brought to market in the West Indies, which, on opening, was found to be very bad, and almost stinking. A native of Pennsylvania undertook to cure it, which he did in the following manner:

He started the tubs of butter in a large quantity of hot water, which soon melted the butter; he then skimmed it off as clean as possible, and worked it over again in a churn, and with the addition of salt and fine sugar, the butter was sweet and good.

Indestructible varnish.——Mr. John Oxford has shown that naptha, or the essential oil of coal-tar, purified and saturated with chlorine is converted into a fixed oil, of a clear, and red color, which becomes as thick as jelly in cold weather. One part of oil, two parts of white lead, one of purified lime, and one of coal tar ground together, form a paint which will resist all the agents by which the substance to which it is applied are liable to be attacked, and also preserves wood from worms.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

CURIOUS RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.

We have before us a very curious and interesting specimen of ancient art, recently presented to us by a friend,—the work probably of people who inhabited this country previous to the present race of aborigines; for it displays a perfection in the arts far surpassing the rude state in which they at present exist among this people. The relic was found in Michigan, in one of those ancient fortifications which are scattered over our country. It is a piece of Sculpture, the material of which resembles, somewhat, black slate, but is as hard as flint. A knife will make no impression upon it. It evidently must have been carved when in a softer state than the present. It was probably formed of some earthly material into a proper consistency to be cut, and was then hardered by baking. The figure is that of a female sitting on the ground, in an attitude and air of sadness and despondency, leaning her head upon the back of her left hand, the elbow resting on the top of a small vessel in the form of a cask; the right hand resting on the knee and holding something which appears to have engraved on it some written characters, but which are too small and indistinct to enable us accurately to discern their form. Over the head is thrown a loose drapery, falling down upon the shoulders and back, leaving the left arm on which she reclines, and the left breast naked, but folding across in graceful folds over the right arm and breast, and covering the front part of the figure. On one part of the head, which is not covered by the drapery, the hair is gracefully parted and hangs down a portion of it in tresses upon the left breast. The little cask on which she leans, shows the staves in regular order, with three hoops at the top, and two at the bottom.

The head of the cask comes up even with the chime and seems to be formed of narrow strips like the staves; on the front part of the cask there appears to have been something attached like a bundle, but of what form is not distinguishable, as a portion of the front part of the figure is broken off. Around the cask lengthwise, over the hoops, passes something like a band, which was destined, perhaps, for the purpose of carrying it. From the size of the vessel, compared with that of the figure we should judge its use was to carry water. Every part of the figure and its appendages, is very distinct, and the sculpture admirably performed, and yet the whole height, by exact measurement, is but one inch and an eighth. The head, which displays very perfectly the features, and even a countenance indicative of woe, is no larger than a good sized pea. What this tiny figure was meant to represent, when was the age in which it was made, and who were the people whose ingenious

artists could produce such works,—are interesting inquiries, but which will probably never be satisfactorily answered. With it, we were told, were found several other curious specimens of sculpture representing animals and trees, and formed of the same black material.

The care-worn and woe-begotten countenance of this figure and the attitude in which she appears, forcibly reminded me of the afflicted outcast bond-maid, Hager, in the wilderness, with her exhausted bottle of water, sitting and bewailing her unhappy lot, at a distance from her little Ishmael, that she might not behold the child perish with thirst. We only want a view of the little fellow lying under the bush on the parched ground, to make the allusion complete.

January 25th, 1836. W. W. B.

RULES FOR CONVERSATION—*By Thos. Jefferson.*

1. In stating prudential rules for our government in society, I must not omit the important one of never entering into dispute or argument with another.

2. I never saw an instance of one or two disputants convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of them getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one another.

3. Convincing is the effect of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude or weighing within ourselves, dispassionately, what we hear from others, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves.

4. It was one of the rules, which above all others, made Dr. Franklin the most amiable of men in society, "never to contradict any body" If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as for information, or by suggesting doubts.

5. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself, He has a right to his opinion, as I to mine,—why should I question it? His error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don Quixotte, to bring all men by force of argument to one opinion?

6. If a fact be misstated, it is propable he is gratified by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification.

7. If he wants information, he will ask, and then I will give it in measured terms.

8. If he still believes his own story, and shows a desire to dispute the fact with me, I hear him and say nothing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error.

9. There are two classes of disputants most frequently to be met with amongst us. The first is of young students just entered the threshhold of science,—with the first views of its outlines, not yet filled up with the details and modifications, which a further progress would bring to their knowledge.

10. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rude men in society, who have taken up a passion for politics

11. Good humor and politeness never introduce into mixed society a question on which they foresee there will be a difference of opinion.

12. Be listener only, keep within yourself, and endeavour to establish within yourself the habit of silence, especially in politics. In the present fevered state of our country, no good can ever result from any attempt to set one of these fiery zealots to rights, either in facts or principles They are determined as to the facts they will believe, and the opinions on which they will act.

13. Get by them, therefore as you would an angry bull—it is not for a man of sense to dispute the road with such an animal.

Sentiments.—Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

A skilful agriculture will constitute one of the mightiest bulwarks of which civil liberty can boast.—*Maine Farmer.*

Grafting Wax.—We would advise our farming friends to prepare, in the course of this month, when stormy days prevent work abroad, a quantity of grafting wax; as it is sometimes inconvenient to allow time when wanted, and the husbandry of time is one of the secrets of success in farming. The following proportions of the usual materials have been recommend as good, viz:—two and a half pounds of rosin, one pound of beeswax, and one pound of tallow; or one pound rosin, three pounds beeswax, and two pounds tallow; but the recipe we use, and which we know to be good, is as follows,—half a pound of tallow, one pound of beeswax, and two pounds of rosin,—the whole melted together, and then worked in water like shoemaker's wax into rolls for use. When the grafting is to be performed in the nursery, or on small trees or branches, the most convenient mode of applying the wax is by having it on strips of muslin of a width proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three inches. These strips of muslin are prepared, by taking cotton cloth, cutting it into strips and diping them into the wax when melted. When their branches are large, it is best to apply the wax directly to the cut limb, and when of a proper consistence and temperature, with the hands kept slightly greased, the use of this composition is perfectly easy and effectual. If you make a little more than you use this spring, it will not be lost: we have some two years old which retains all its qualities.—*Genesee Farmer.*

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels *seed potato* oats—a choice article—for sale by JAMES MOORE, Light, near Pratt st.

Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	8 00	9 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	83	85
White,	"	—	78
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18	19½
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	..
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 87	7 12
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 81	—
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	7 00
Do.	"	6 62	—
Susquehanna,	"	6 75	—
Rye,	"	....	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	47 5	4 87
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	—
Herds, or red top,	"	—	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	—
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	9 37
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	18	—
second,	"	16	—
refuse,	"	14	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	—	46
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	5 00	5 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	—	96
Susquehannah,	"	92	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red,	"	1 35	1 40
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38½	39
" in hhds.	"	35½	—
" wagon price,	"	34	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	—

		washed.		un'ashed.	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	65	to 68	30	32
Full Merino,	"	48	55	28	30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	48	26	28
One half do.	"	40	45	24	26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36	40	22	24
Pulled,	"	38	40	23	24

A HERD OF DURHAM STOCK BY AUCTION.

THE entire herd of the late Dr. Hosack, at Hyde Park, New York, 74 miles above Poughkeepsie, will be sold on the 20th of May, by auction.

ALSO 100 Bakewell Sheep.

may 3

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	——	——
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	17
Shoulders, do	"	12	——
Middlings, do	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	——	13½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	20	22
Cider,	barrel.	——	——
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
Chop Rye,	"	——	1 87
Eggs,	dozen.	——	12
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	——
No. 2,	"	6 75	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	——	——
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;——No. 3	"	——	6 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	15	——

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	½a
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.	
Cumberland,	½a
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¾a
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	2a2½
York,	¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	3a4
Do. [over 5]	¼a½
Michigan Banks,	5a
Canadian do.	5a
VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virginia	¼a½
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	do
Branch at Romney,	½
Do. Charlestown,	do
Do. Leesburg,	do
Wheeling Banks,	2¼a
Ohio Banks, generally	3a4
New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
New York City,	¼a
New York State,	2½a3
Massachusetts,	2a2½
Connecticut,	2a2½
New Hampshire,	2a2½
Maine,	2a2½
Rhode Island,	2a2½
North Carolina,	2½a3
South Carolina,	2½a3
Georgia,	3a3½
New Orleans	5

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass Roots, just received. Price $2 per 100. This grass still retains it high character for soiling and great products. Also in store, a few pounds of GAMA GRASS SEED. Price $6 per pound or 50c. per ounce. And will be for sale in a few days, 1300 Double Dahlia FLOWER ROOTS, embracing all the finest and most rare sorts.—Price 50 a 75 cents, $1, 1 50 a $2 each. A liberal discount will be made when one dozen or more are taken.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
ap 26 Light, near Pratt st wharf.

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LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY R. SINCLAIR, Jr., *Light, near Pratt street, Baltimore.*

A. signifies annual flowers.

TIME OF SOWING, LAST OF APRIL TO JUNE.

Ageratum, A.	Jacobea, P. W., & yellow, A
Amaranthus, A.	Job's Tears.
Auricula.	Jacob's Ladder.
Argemone, gr. flowering A.	Larkspur, mixed, dble. A.
Asters, mixed Dutch, A.	Lupins, 4 sorts, A.
" China, A.	Mignonette, A.
Anemone, mixed, B.	Marygold, African mixed,
Bottle, Blue.	Ditto, French.
Balloon Vine, A.	Monk's Hood.
Broom Scotch, A.	Monkey Flower, mixed.
Balsamine.	Oleander.
Cacalia, scarlet, A.	Onethera, 5 fine sorts.
Cockscomb, A.	Pea, everlasting, P.
Clarkia, A.	Ditto, sweet, 6 sorts, A.
Chrysanthemum, mixed.	Poppy, mixed, A.
Candytuft, A.	Pinks, 6 fine sorts.
Cypress Vine, A.	" Carnation.
Catterpillars, A.	Purple Toped Clary.
Collinsea, gr. flowering, A.	Persicaria, mixed, A.
Cobea, climbing.	Prince's Feather.
Columbine, Dble.	Primrose, purple.
Convolvolus.	Pentapetes, scarlet, A.
Cowslip.	Periwinkle, R. & white.
Canterbury Bells.	Polyanthus.
Coreopsis.	Rudbeckia, A.
Cardinal Fower, scarlet.	Snap Dragon, scarlet.
Cowslip.	Snails, A.
Devil in a Bush.	Sun Flower, A.
Euphorbia, variegated, A.	Sensitive, A.
Egg Plant, white.	Schizanthus, A.
Fox Glove, mixed.	Scarlet Synchnis.
Forget me not, A.	Shot, Indian.
Gourd, 3 fine sorts, A.	Sultan, P. & white, A.
Gilia, blue.	Scabius-sweet.
Gillyflower, stock.	Swallow-wort.
ditto German, mixed.	Thistle, Scotch, A.
Honesty, or Satin Flower.	Touch-me-not, A.
Hollyhock.	Traveller's Joy.
Hedge Hogs, A.	Trailing Nalano.
Heart's Ease, A.	Virgin's Bower.
Hybiscus, gr. flowering.	Wall-flower, bloody.
Honeysuckle, French, A.	Zinnia, A.
Ipomea, mixed, A.	

ALSO—20 fine new sorts of flowers.

April 3.

A SPLENDID HERD OF STOCK FOR SALE.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener*, has been appointed Agent for the sale of one of the largest herds of improved Cattle, Durham, Alderney, &c. to be found in the country. They are the property of a deceased person's estate, and, therefore, applications should be made early. Among them are,

2 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows, 7 years old each, with calves
3 do do do do do 9 years old
3 do do do do do 20 do
3 do do do do do 4 do in calf
3 do do do do do 3 do do
1 do do do do do 8 years old

—

15 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows

3 full blooded improved short horn Durham Heifers, 1 year old each

2 do do do do Bulls, 3 years old each
1 do do do do do 8 do

—

3 full blooded improved short-horn Durham Bulls
1 half blooded do do do do 9 years old
1 do do do do do 7 do

—

2 half blooded do

2 half blooded Durham Heifers, 1 year old
1 full blooded Holland Cow, 10 years old
1 do Alderney, 17 years old
3 half blooded Devonshire Cows, one 2 years old, the other two 15 years old each.

Any person or companies wishing to purchase any portion of the above stock, will please address the editor of this paper. Pedigrees will be furnished. All letters upon the subject must be post paid. ap 19

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale, the thorough bred improved short-horn Durham bull *Superior*—he is a beautiful roan, was bred by Stephen Williams, Esquire, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was calved July, 1831.

Superior was got by Frederick, dam Yellow Rose by Young Denton, (963)
g. d. Arabella (imported) by North Star (460)
g. g. d. Aurora, by Comet (155)
g. g. g. d. do by Henry
g. g. g. g. d by Danby, (949)
Frederick was got by Wye Comet
Dam Tulip by Young Denton (963)
g. d. Tube Rose 2d (imported)
g. g. d. Tube Rose
g. g. g. d. Tulip Comet (157)
g. g. g. g. d. Cherry by Ladeone.

Arabella and Young Denton were sent out by Samuel Williams, the American banker in London, to his brother in Massachusetts to improve the cattle of this country, and, says our informant, never did a man hit more luckily; for the stock from young Denton have not only proved of fine size and form, but deep milkers.

Superior has two crosses per Denton, and is a very square, compact built animal, straight on the back and legs, broad on the loin and hips, chest deep and broad, short and small in the leg, rather heavy in the head and neck. So far he has proved a sure and good stock getter. $50 have been refused for his calves by native cows. His price deliverable in Baltimore is $300.

Also, a Hampshire Down Buck, 7 years old—price $100—and

A South Down Buck, 1 year old this spring—price $50.

☞ All letters upon the subject of the purchase of either of these animals, must be post paid. ap 19

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mou'd board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price $20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from $15 to $30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, $75—extra knives per set $6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power $45—extra knives $5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements $30—extra knives, $3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from $5 to $7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted; Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffle oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

GAME CHICKENS.

FOR SALE, five dollars a pair, Game Fowls, warranted to be of genuine strain. Apply to the editor.